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75 YEARS

1848 1923



*— for the good
of the Community*

THE
CONSUMERS' GAS
COMPANY OF
TORONTO

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1923
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ROBARTS







ack^d to the Consumers Gas Co. Toronto

Compiled by
EDWARD J. TUCKER

1-2473-2
Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto



75th BIRTHDAY

1848



1923

THE
CONSUMERS' GAS
COMPANY
of Toronto

303716 34
9.
13



CG



HEAD OFFICE BUILDING
19 Toronto Street

CG



*For the Good
of the Community*



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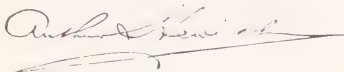


INTRODUCTION

THE Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto will this year celebrate the seventy-fifth anniversary of its incorporation, and as only on very rare occasions have references been made by the Company to many of the interesting facts in its history, it has been considered appropriate to issue at this time an anniversary publication.

The gas industry has had a very remarkable development, and gas has become practically an essential commodity in urban and suburban communities. The Consumers' Gas Company is Toronto's oldest public utility, and the measure of success achieved by the Company in satisfactorily meeting the ever-growing demands of an ever-enlarging city, warrants the Company in recording in a somewhat orderly fashion, some of its accomplishments, and in claiming that the wide and extensive powers and privileges granted to it by public authority, have been exercised for the benefit of the citizens, as was contemplated by its Act of Incorporation and the various amendments thereto.

It is hoped that the volume will be read with interest, and that it will meet with a favorable reception by those into whose hands it may come.



General Manager.

TORONTO, OCTOBER 1, 1923.



ALBERT W. AUSTIN
President since 1912



THE CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY
OF TORONTO

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

1848

President:

CHARLES BERCZY

Vice-President:

RICHARD KNEESHAW

E. F. WHITEMORE

HUGH SCOBIE

HUGH MILLER

JAMES BEATTY

RICHARD YATES

GEORGE C. HORWOOD

JOHN T. SMITH

PETER PATERSON

ROBERT H. BRETT

DAVID PATERSON

H. THOMPSON, *Manager*



WELLINGTON FRANCIS, K.C.
Vice-President since 1912



THE CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY
OF TORONTO

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

1923

President:

A. W. AUSTIN

Vice-President:

WELLINGTON FRANCIS, K.C.

A. H. CAMPBELL

F. LeM. GRASETT, M.D.

LIEUT.-COL. J. F. MICHIE

F. G. OSLER

L. GOLDMAN

HERBERT LANGLOIS

W. MULOCK, K.C.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

ARTHUR HEWITT, *General Manager*

JOHN J. ARMSTRONG, *Secretary.*



THE CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY OF TORONTO

DIRECTORS 1847-1923

CHARLES BERCZY	1847-1856
RICHARD KNEESHAW	1847-1852
EZEKIEL F. WHITEMORE	1847-1852 and 1854-1859
HUGH SCOBIE	1847-1852
HUGH MILLER	1847-1859
JAMES BEATTY	1847-1852
RICHARD YATES	1847-1852 and 1854-1867
GEORGE C. HORWOOD	1847-1852
JOHN T. SMITH	1847-1855 and 1857-1877
PETER PATERSON	1847-1852 and 1854-1856
ROBERT H. BRETT	1847-1852
DAVID PATERSON	1847-1856
JOHN ARNOLD	1852-1857
M. BETLEY	1852-1854
ISAAC C. GILMOR	1852, and 1856-1862 and 1864-1874 and 1876-1903
W. MATHERS	1852, and 1861-1864
SAMUEL ALCORN	1852, and 1887-1900
E. C. HANCOCK	1852, and 1854-1856
SAMUEL PLATT	1852, and 1874-1887
J. M. STRANGE	1852-1853
CHARLES JONES	1853-1861
HON. WM. McMASTER	1853-1875
A. NORDHEIMER	1853-1858
T. P. ROBARTS	1855-1859
E. H. RUTHERFORD	1856-1874
T. D. HARRIS	1856-1866
ANGUS CAMERON	1856-1864
LARRATT W. SMITH, D.C.L., K.C.	1858-1905



THE CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY OF TORONTO

DIRECTORS 1847-1923—*Continued*

JAMES AUSTIN	1859-1897
JAMES HENDERSON	1859-1871
JUDGE DUGGAN	1859-1876
ROBERT CASSELS	1862-1866
J. H. MEAD	1864-1878
WM. CAWTHRA	1866-1881
A. LEPPER	1866-1891
JOHN EASTWOOD	1867-1891
WM. GOODERHAM	1871-1877
THOMAS H. LEE	1874-1875
JAMES CROWTHER	1875-1888
HENRY CAWTHRA	1876-1905
GEORGE GOODERHAM	1877-1905
SIR FRANK SMITH	1877-1901
MORGAN BALDWIN	1878-1898
JAMES SCOTT	1881-1896
G. S. C. BETHUNE	1888-1898
GEO. R. R. COCKBURN	1891-1906
THOMAS R. WOOD	1891-1905
JAMES HENDERSON, M.A., D.C.L.	1896-1912
THOMAS LONG	1897-1920
A. J. SOMERVILLE	1898-1904
JOHN L. BLAIKIE	1898-1912
A. W. AUSTIN	1900-
SIR EDMUND B. OSLER	1901-1920
ANDREW SMITH, F.R.C.V.S.	1903-1910
F. LEM. GRASETT, M.D.	1904-
WELLINGTON FRANCIS, K.C.	1905-
A. H. CAMPBELL	1905-



THE CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY OF TORONTO

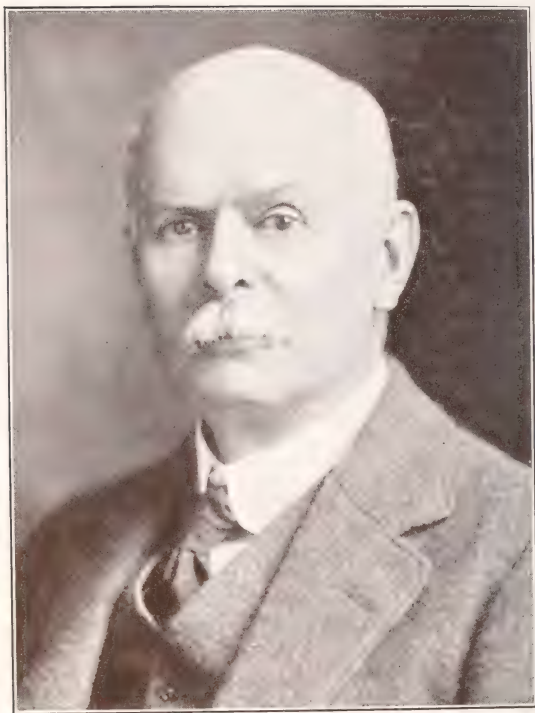
DIRECTORS 1847-1923—*Continued*

SIR WML. MORTIMER CLARK, K.C., LL.D.	1905-1917
JOHN HOSKIN, K.C., D.C.L., LL.D.	1905-1921
HERBERT LANGLOIS	1906, and 1912-
LIEUT.-COL. J. F. MICHIE	1917-
W. MULLOCK, K.C.	1920 -
L. GOLDMAN	1920-
F. G. OSLER	1921-
HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (<i>ex-officio</i>)	1905-





A. H. CAMPBELL
Director since 1905



F. LEM. GRASETT, M.D.
Director since 1904



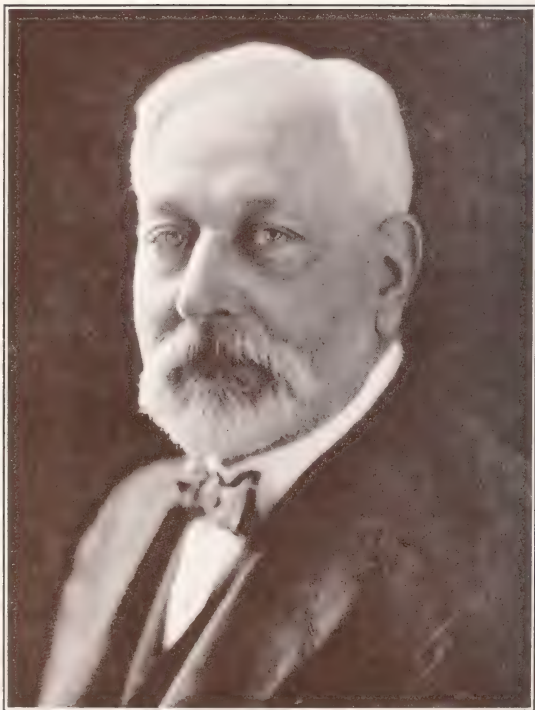
HERBERT LANGLOIS
Director since 1912



LIEUT.-COL. J. F. MICHIE
Director since 1917



W. MULOCK, K.C.
Director since 1920



L. GOLDMAN
Director since 1920



F. G. OSLER
Director since 1921

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HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR
C. ALFRED MAGUIRE



THE CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY OF TORONTO

PRESIDENTS 1848—1923

CHARLES BERCZY	From 1847 to 1856
E. F. WHITTEMORE	" 1856 " 1859
RICHARD YATES	" 1859 " 1867
E. H. RUTHERFORD	" 1867 " 1874
JAMES AUSTIN	" 1874 " 1897
LARRATT W. SMITH, D.C.L., K.C.	" 1897 " 1905
GEO. R. R. COCKBURN	" 1905 " 1906
JOHN L. BLAIKIE	" 1906 " 1912
A. W. AUSTIN	" 1912



ARTHUR HEWITT
General Manager since 1909



THE CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY OF TORONTO

OFFICIALS 1848—1923

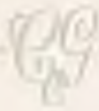
H. THOMPSON, <i>Manager</i>	From 1848 to 1875
W. H. PEARSON, <i>Secretary</i>	“ 1875 “ 1888
and <i>General Manager & Secretary</i>	“ 1888 “ 1909
ARTHUR HEWITT, <i>General Manager</i>	“ 1909
JOHN J. ARMSTRONG, <i>Secretary</i>	“ 1912

SUPERINTENDENTS OF WORKS 1875—1923

ALEXANDER PATRICK	From 1875 to 1882
W. H. PEARSON, JR.	“ 1882 “ 1910
C. A. JEFFERIS	“ 1910



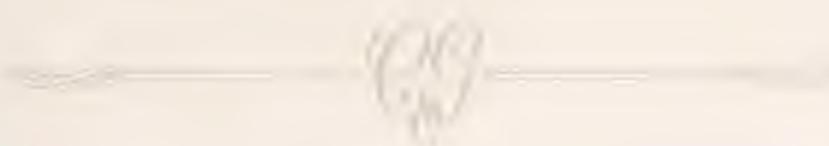
JOHN. J. ARMSTRONG
Secretary since 1912



C. A. JEFFERIS
General Superintendent of Works since 1910



W. H. PEARSON
General Manager and Secretary 1875-1909



EARLY HISTORY
of the
GAS INDUSTRY







EARLY HISTORY OF THE GAS INDUSTRY

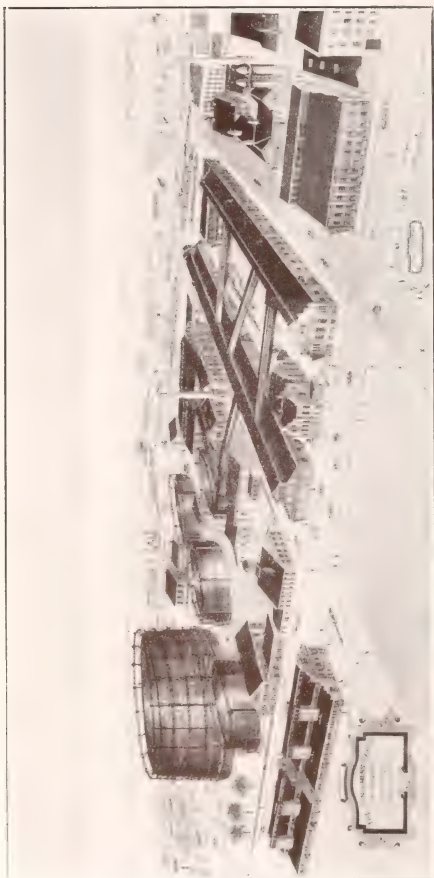
THE manufacture and distribution of gas may be justly described as one of the most important industries of the world to-day.

Perhaps no invention of first-grade importance ever received during its period of initiation, quite as much abuse as did illuminating gas. The typewriter, sewing-machine, automobile, phonograph, and many other important developments, found the public in a receptive attitude, ready to excuse the shortcomings of early models and to anticipate the day when development would render these machines more efficient. But at the time when the pioneers of the gas industry needed encouragement, gas was ridiculed everywhere.

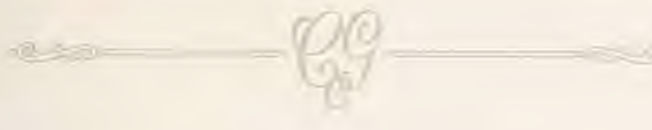
Napoleon, when he heard of it, dismissed the project with "C'est une grande folie," and Sir Walter Scott, in 1803, wrote to a friend: "There is a madman proposing to light London with, what do you think? Why, with smoke!" Even scientific men were not agreed as to its value and Sir Humphrey Davy openly laughed at it.

Fortunately the pioneers of the gas industry were men endowed with vision and courage, and were not easily deterred in their endeavors to give to the world an invention that was destined to revolutionize its domestic and industrial life.

The first record of importance relating to gases was in the sixteenth century, when a Flemish chemist, Jean Baptiste van Helmont (1577-1644) discovered the existence of aeriform bodies distinct from ordinary air. He found that a heated crucible "did belch forth a wild spirit or breath." To this spirit he gave



STATION "A"—MANUFACTURING PLANT, FRONT ST. EAST



the name of 'gas.' It is generally believed that he derived the word 'gas' from the Flemish word 'Geest' meaning a ghost.

In 1784, Jean Pierre Minckelers lighted gas distilled from coal as a demonstration to his class in the University of Louvain.

William Murdoch, an English engineer, to whom credit is due of being the first to develop the gas industry along practical lighting lines, apparently began experimenting with various kinds of gases at Redruth, Cornwall, in 1792. He found that the gas obtained by distillation from coal, peat, wood and other inflammable substances burnt with great brilliancy upon being set fire to; and by confining and conducting the gas through seventy feet of tinned iron and copper tubes he was able to light up his house and grounds.

In 1797, Murdoch lit up Watt's new foundry at Old Cumnock in Ayrshire; and in 1798 Boulton, Watt & Company's works for the manufacture of steam engines, at Soho, near Birmingham, were lit with this new light.


Murdoch was employed as manager and construction engineer for James Watt, the inventor of the steam engine, consequently his duties in that capacity interrupted his experiments somewhat until the year 1802, when a public display of the light was made in the illumination of the Soho works on the occasion of the celebration of the Peace of Amiens. Murdoch was awarded the Count Rumford gold medal of the Royal Society of London, in the year 1806, for a communication detailing how he had successfully applied gas to illuminate the house and factory of Phillips & Lee at Manchester.

The projector of the first gas company, and the first to advocate the distribution of gas from a central source, was a German named Frederic Albert Winsor (or as he afterwards Anglicised his name, Winsor) of Znaym in Moravia, and we have to thank his indomitable perseverance for its ultimate adoption.

In the year 1803, Winsor went to England where the following year he took out a patent for the manufacture of both gas



STATION "B" --MANUFACTURING PLANT. EASTERN AND BOOTH AVENUES



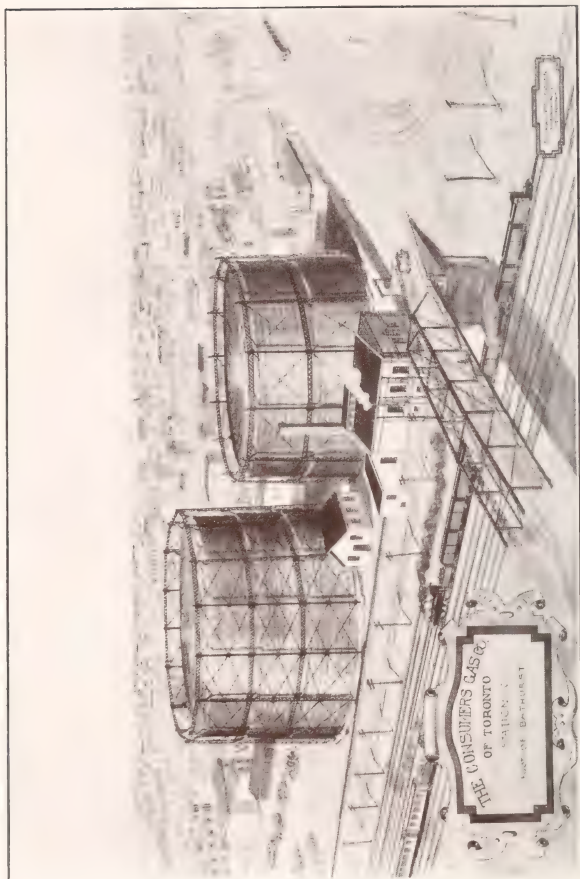
and coke and attempted to organize the National Light & Heat Company for which purpose he raised nearly £50,000 all of which was expended upon experiments and exhibitions. Winsor publicly demonstrated the possibility of lighting houses etc. by coal gas at the Lyceum Theatre, London, and in December 1806 he laid lead pipes in Pall Mall. In the early part of 1807 one side of the street was lighted with gas and later both sides. Thus to Winsor belongs the credit of initiating the first system of public gas lighting.

The National Light & Heat Company died a natural death but in 1809 the indefatigable Winsor applied to Parliament for an Act to incorporate the London & Westminster Chartered Gas Light & Coke Company. Murdoch, who claimed that priority of invention entitled him to the charter, if any were granted, opposed this application and it was refused, not on this account only, but partly because of the unfavorable impressions created by Winsor's extravagant claims for gas.

In 1810, Winsor and his associates again made application to Parliament and although they met with some opposition, an Act was passed on June 9, 1810, authorizing His Majesty to grant them a charter within three years. The Company was granted a Royal Charter on April 30, 1812.

Its operations were not successful at first, but in 1813 progress began to be made and by 1815, the company had installed three manufacturing plants and fifteen miles of street mains.

This success was due to the fact that Winsor was lucky enough to engage a man named Samuel Clegg, who had been a mechanic with Boulton & Watt, and worked as assistant to Murdoch in most of his gas experiments at Birmingham. Clegg, who was a man of great ability, improved the process considerably, and it may be said that he, more than any other individual, was responsible for the success of the industry of public gas supply.



STATION "C"—FOOT OF BATHURST ST.

69

Everything needed by the company for the purposes of its undertaking had to be designed specially, and Clegg has to his credit a large number of inventions in gas-making apparatus, the principles of some of them being in use to-day. In 1809 he introduced the wet lime purifier, and the hydraulic main in 1812. He invented the first consumers' gas meter which he patented in 1815, and in the same year he obtained a patent for a rotary retort. In 1816 he invented a wet meter with revolving drum.

To satisfy the insurance companies, Clegg invented a self-closing burner, which shut off the gas whenever the flame became accidentally extinguished without the tap being turned off. Clegg also has to his credit the construction of the first collapsing cylindrical gasometer or gas holder, which he patented in 1818.

Great improvements have been gradually introduced in the construction of gas holders by the introduction of the telescopic principle, whilst the magnitude of these vessels, both single and telescopic has far exceeded the most sanguine expectation of Samuel Clegg.

When Sir Humphrey Davy asked sneeringly whether it was intended to take the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral for a gas holder, Clegg replied that he hoped to live to see the day when they would not be smaller. This hope was more than realized, for the diameter of the dome of St. Paul's is 145 feet and gas holders of 200 feet diameter had been constructed before the death of Clegg in 1861.

Winsor was buried at Kensal Green, and on his tombstone was cut the text from the Gospel of St. John, Chapter 1, ver. 9: "That was the true Light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world."

Following the success of the first gas company, the business of supplying gas in Great Britain progressed very rapidly. Other companies were soon organized with the result that by the year 1829 there were over two hundred gas works established.



VIEW OF GAS WORKS, 1855

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The history of the gas industry in the United States dates from 1806 at which time David Melville, of Newport, R.I., lighted his premises by means of coal gas, which he had manufactured thereon.

In 1813, he secured a patent and later used gas for the lighting of a cotton mill in Watertown, Mass.

The first gas company in the United States was organized in Baltimore in 1816, and this was followed by the organization of companies in Boston in 1821 and New York in 1823. The growth of the industry was slow at first and up to 1830 these were the only cities that had gas works.

The first place in Canada in which gas was introduced was the city of Montreal, the gas works being owned and first operated by Albert Furniss in the year 1840. Gas was first supplied in Toronto on December 19th, 1841, from works erected by the same man under the name of the "City of Toronto Gas, Light and Water Company." Halifax was first supplied with gas in 1843, Quebec in 1849, Kingston in 1850, Hamilton in 1851, and Brockville in 1853.





UNLOADING COAL, STATION "B"



COAL CONVEYORS, STATION "B"



*Entrance to Head Office,
Toronto Street.*



THE GROWTH
& MAGNITUDE
of the
GAS INDUSTRY







THE GROWTH OF THE GAS INDUSTRY

It is a long step from the dawn of the nineteenth century to the present day, but a survey of the intervening period discloses a steady development of the gas industry.



ROBERT WILHELM VON BUNSEN

Although in its earliest use, coal gas was restricted to the purpose of affording artificial light, no long time elapsed before its value as a heating agent began to be realized. Gas, however, in those days was greatly higher in price than now, and although it was evident that it served most efficiently for cooking and heating operations, its cost militated against its extensive adoption in this direction.

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In the year 1855, Robert Wilhelm von Bunsen, an eminent German chemist, invented the blue flame gas burner, by means of which the economical use of gas as a heating medium was made possible.—Thirty years later, in 1885, Carl Auer von Welsbach, a pupil of Bunsen, invented the gas mantle burner. This invention revolutionized the gas lighting industry as this mantle gave vastly more light than the open flame burner and used less gas.



CARL AUER VON WELSBACH

Following the introduction of the incandescent mantle, notwithstanding the greater yield of light for a lower gas consumption, the output of gas greatly increased. The advent of electricity for lighting purposes did not, as is generally supposed, check the growth of the gas industry. On the contrary,

the output of gas has been continually on the increase, notwithstanding the competition from electricity.

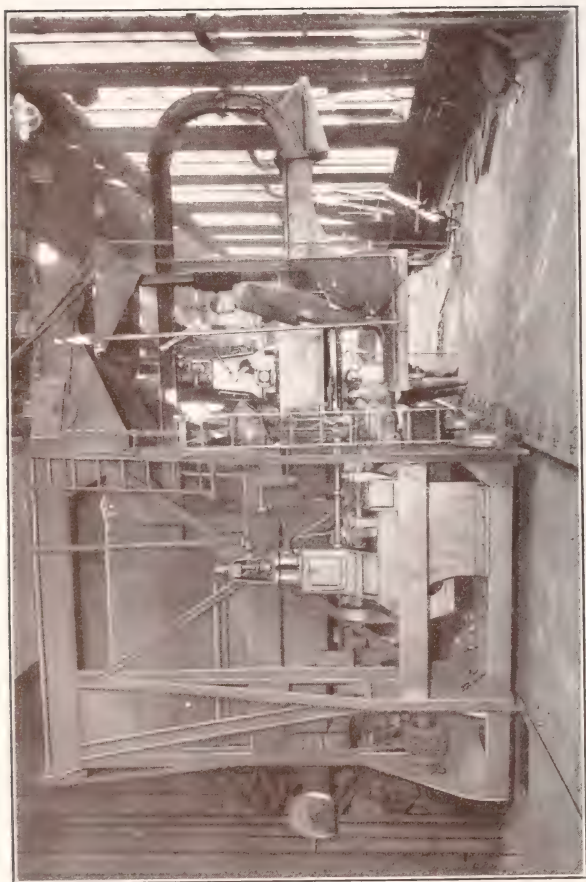
The following statement, compiled by the American Gas Association, showing the gas sold in the United States in the years stated, illustrates the steady growth the gas industry experienced during the earlier decades and the more rapid strides made in the sales of gas during the later decades:—

ANNUAL SALES OF GAS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR 1821—1921

Year	M. Cu. Feet.	Increase, M. Cu. Feet
1821	.....	.....
1831	140,000	140,000
1841	400,000	260,000
1851	1,200,000	800,000
1861	4,000,000	2,800,000
1871	10,700,000	6,700,000
1881	23,500,000	12,800,000
1891	45,000,000	21,500,000
1901	101,626,000	56,626,000
1911	159,101,000	57,475,000
1921	326,951,000	167,850,000

From the above statement it will be noted that the quantity of gas sold in 1921, is more than double that of 1911, and that the amount of increase in the annual sales of gas for the period 1911-1921 (167,800,000 M. cu feet.) is greater than the sum of all the increases shown for all preceding decades since the inception of the industry.

Statistics for Great Britain and other European countries would in all probability show a similar large expansion in volume of sales.



RETORT CHARGING MACHINE, STATION "B"

THE MAGNITUDE OF THE GAS INDUSTRY

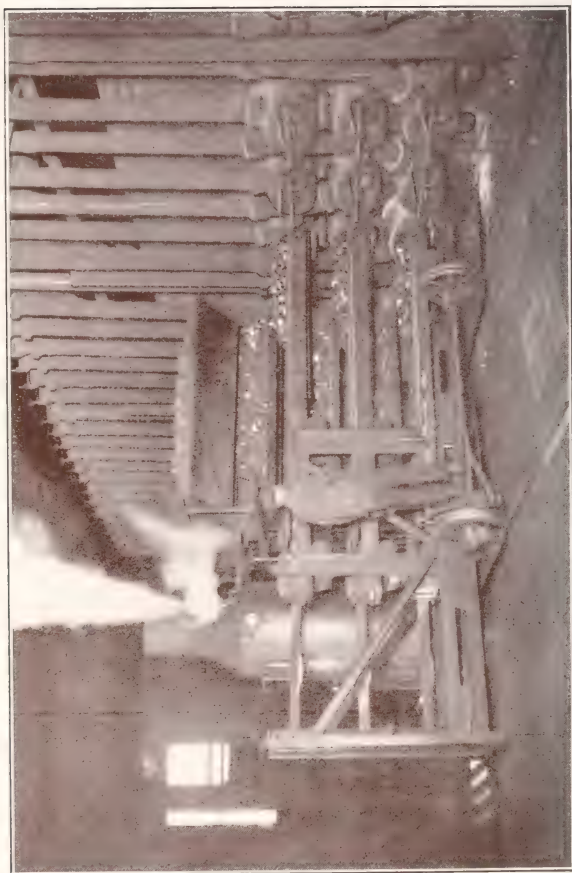
The magnitude of the gas industry at the present time, may be gauged from a perusal of the following facts relating to the industry in three representative countries.

The public supply of gas in the United Kingdom is in the hands of upwards of 1630 undertakings, of which nearly 830 are statutory, and the balance non-statutory. Although the latter class are about 800 in number, they are of only minor importance relatively, and the amount of gas sold by them represents a very small percentage of the total.


Figures relating to the manufactured-gas industry in the United States are for the year 1921, and are the most recent ones compiled by the American Gas Association.

The statistics relating to Canada, are taken from the report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the year 1921, and extended by estimate and information derived from other sources.

	<i>Great Britain</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>Canada</i>
Number of Companies....	830	964	41
Capital Invested.....	£150,000,000	\$2,500,000,000	\$35,000,000
Population Served.....	....	46,000,000	2,500,000
Number of Customers....	8,000,000	9,200,000	375,000
Gas Made, M. cu. ft.	250,000,000	330,000,000	12,750,000
Coal Used, Tons.....	20,000,000	8,900,000	655,716
Oil Used, Gals.....	65,000,000	900,000,000	10,477,423
Coke Produced, Tons....	10,000,000	....	446,480
Tar Produced, Gals.....	180,000,000	....	6,017,405
Gas Ranges in use.....	6,500,000	7,000,000	275,000
Gas Fires in use.....	10,000,000	1,250,000	50,000
Miles of Gas Mains.....	....	69,500	2,300



RETORT CHARGING MACHINE, STATION "A"



EARLY HISTORY OF THE CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY *of* TORONTO

Because of the great and increasing extent of the City of Toronto, and the demand for a cheap and effective mode of lighting the streets and places as well as houses, shops and other buildings therein, the Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto was incorporated by Act of the Ontario Legislature on March 23, 1848, for the purpose of supplying the City of Toronto with gas in greater quantity, of better quality and at a cheaper rate than the same had been before supplied.



EARLY YEARS

From the year 1841, to the date of the incorporation of the Consumers' Gas Company, gas was supplied in Toronto by Albert Furniss, mainly for the purpose of street lighting. Toronto was the eleventh city on the American continent to adopt gas for street lighting, the streets being first lighted with gas on December 28th, 1841.

Charles Dickens, in writing of his visit to Toronto in May, 1842, stated that the town itself was full of life and motion, bustle, business and improvement. The streets were well paved and lighted with gas.

Prior to this time the great public services which are now regarded as essential to modern city life, viz: Transportation, Electricity, Gas, Water, Telephones and Telegraphs, were unknown to the residents of Toronto.

The late Mr. W. H. Pearson in his "Recollections and Records of Toronto of Old," writing of the public institutions of this period, states:

"There were no water-works until about 1843, when they were established by Mr. Albert Furniss of Montreal. In most of the yards there were wells or pumps, and rainwater was collected in underground tanks or in barrels; this was often frozen in the winter, when it was customary to melt snow as a substitute. As wood was the only fuel used for domestic purposes, excepting in a few instances, until 1854, the rainwater was quite satisfactory for washing purposes. When people ran short of water it had to be carted up from the bay in barrels.

"The trenches for the gas supply were being dug in 1841, and gas was first supplied on December 19th, of that year. As coal oil was not discovered until about a quarter of a century later, and the price of gas was almost prohibitory, tallow candles were in general use for lighting. People had moulds and made



VIEW OF TORONTO, 1854

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their own candles—I have made them myself. They were sold by the pound by the grocer and chandler, some six to the pound and some nine. It was also a common thing for people to make their own soap, utilizing the wood ashes. The soap and candle manufacturers used to send around to the residences for grease, for which they exchanged candles or soap.

“The streets were wretchedly paved, or not at all, and were generally in a very bad condition. All the sidewalks were of wood and in the principal streets were from eight to ten feet in width, the planks being laid cross-wise, and on many of the private streets not more than four planks (four feet) in width, laid lengthwise. The nails frequently became loose, causing the ends to tilt, making it somewhat risky for pedestrians. These sidewalks had to be frequently renewed.

“There were only two or three cabs in 1840, and somewhere about a dozen in 1850. The only public conveyance in the city in the forties and fifties was an omnibus which plied between Toronto and Yorkville.”

The consumers of gas and other citizens expressed much dissatisfaction on account of the high price, the uncertainty of the supply and the poor quality of the gas, with the result, that on September 17th, 1847, a meeting was called to consider the propriety of establishing a new gas light company. Subsequently it was resolved to form a company to be called “The Consumers’ Gas Company.”

On October 29th, 1847, a general meeting of the subscribers was held and a board of twelve directors appointed, Charles Berczy, then Postmaster, being elected President; Richard Kneeshaw, Vice-President, and John Watson, Secretary. Directors: Charles Berczy, Postmaster; Hugh Scobie, publisher and editor of the British Colonist; Hugh Miller, druggist; James Beatty, leather merchant; John T. Smith, hotelkeeper; E. F. Whittemore, merchant; George C. Horwood, hotelkeeper; Richard Kneeshaw druggist; Peter Paterson, dry-goods mer-



JAMES AUSTIN
President 1874 to 1897

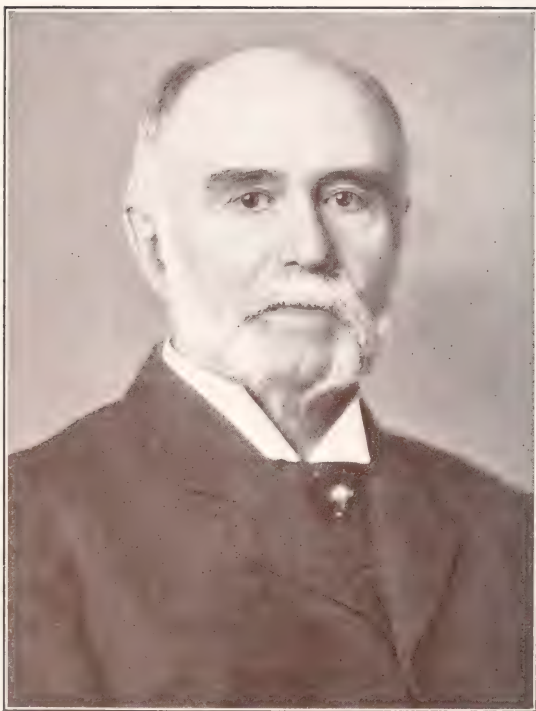
chant; Richard Yates, grocer and tea merchant; R. H. Brett, hardware merchant and David Paterson, hardware merchant.

The Capital of the Company was £25,000 but provided that amount should prove insufficient, a further sum of £25,000 was authorized, and in the event of difficulty arising in procuring subscribers for the capital, the Directors were empowered to borrow any amount up to £15,000, pledging the assets of the company as security. The dividends payable on the capital stock were not to exceed ten per cent. per annum, thus the shareholders were prevented from realising any excessive profit at the expense of the gas consumers.


The Act also provided that the gas works were to be in operation within five years.

The Directors had not proceeded far with their arrangements for the construction of the works before they ascertained that the gas works already constructed and in use could be purchased on advantageous terms to the stockholders and the Community at large, and acting under the best advice, they unanimously decided on the propriety of concluding a bargain for the purchase of those works. By this means the Directors were enabled to assume the duties and responsibilities of supplying the City with gas at a much earlier period than they could possibly have done, had they not availed themselves of purchasing the works then in operation. The Community generally derived very considerable advantage from the arrangement thus effected, by reductions in the price of gas, as well as improvement of the works, and the laying down of pipes of greater capacity to afford a larger and better supply, while the quality also was greatly improved.

During the first year of the Company's history, the Directors had to contend with many difficulties, among others, the dilatory payment by a considerable number of the Subscribers of the instalments on their stock as they became due, and in this respect, their office was rendered exceedingly unpleasant and disagreeable.



LARRATT W. SMITH, D.C.L., K.C.
President 1897-1905



In order to surmount the difficulties with which they were faced, the Directors lent their individual credit to a large amount to meet the immediate demands on the Company, and as a consequence, at the end of the second year, they were able to report that their most sanguine hopes had been realized, and that after providing the regular dividend, they were able to set aside £670 to serve as a reserve fund and to meet contingencies.

In the year 1851, the directors established the head office of the Company on the site of the present office at 19 Toronto Street. An extract from their report for that year, reads as follows:

“Suffering inconvenience from not having a sufficiently roomy office, with a workshop attached thereto, and not finding a house that answered the purpose in a proper situation, the Directors determined upon building one for the use of the Company which is now in course of erection in Toronto Street, where they will have their board-room, office, show-room and workshop, with a residence for the Manager above; the latter they consider of importance, that the Consumers and others should know where to apply in case of any emergency.”

In compliance with a request from the inhabitants of Yorkville, an Act was passed by the Legislature on May 23, 1853, allowing the Company to extend the area of its operations and lay pipes beyond the limits of the City of Toronto into the village of Yorkville and other parts of the Township of York adjoining the city.

It would appear that applications for gas supply were so numerous that difficulty was experienced in satisfying the demand, for in 1853, the Directors reported as follows; “In consequence of the continually increasing number of consumers, the Company have had great difficulty in supplying workmen to fit up houses and attend to the various applications, and there have been some complaints on the subject. Your Directors



GEORGE R. R. COCKBURN
President 1905-1906

99

consider it proper to mention that the President and Manager have each written to England to obtain a Fitter. Applications have also been made in other places, but as yet the Directors have not been able to obtain an additional workman."

To enable the Company to meet the requirements of the rapidly increasing population of Toronto, an Act was passed on May 19, 1855, increasing the Capital stock by £50,000, making the whole Capital Stock £100,000. Authority was given the Company by the same Act to borrow on debenture, bond or mortgage any sum or sums not exceeding in the whole £50,000.

During the ten years from 1858 to 1867, the Company, in common with other business concerns, experienced a period of business depression. In addition to this, the introduction of coal oil for illuminating purposes caused the only serious setback the output of gas and profits of the Company have had. Aside from this period, the output and development of the Company have gone forward at an almost uniformly rapid rate.

The following extracts from the annual reports of this period will serve to illustrate the difficulties that beset the Directors:

1858. "Unparalleled pressure in monetary affairs has continued during the year, and has materially affected the consumption of gas. The Directors, early in the year, owing to the continued depression of trade, deemed it necessary to reduce the dividends to the rate of 8% per annum, and at the same time to advance the net price of gas to \$3.33¹/₂ per 1,000 cubic feet."

1861. "The diminished receipts may be traced in the first place to a reduction of 10% in the price of gas, declared by the Directors in February last, and secondly to a resolution of the City Council, in April, to discontinue the lighting of about one half the street lamps, and to have the remainder extinguished for eight nights per month during the time of

PLG



JOHN L. BLAIKIE
President 1906-1912

moonlight. Another cause for the diminished receipts may be shown in the falling off in the number of consumers, occasioned principally by a reduction of tavern licenses issued by the city in January last, thereby compelling many tavern-keepers to close their houses."

1862. "The Stockholders are no doubt aware of the use now made of coal oil for illuminating purposes, and the table of consumers and gas rental will show that it has in some measure interfered with the consumption of gas. Your Directors in July last deemed it advisable to reduce the net price of gas to \$2.50 per 1,000 feet, hoping that the increased consumption naturally to be expected from such a low price, would tell favourably on the finances of the Company."

1863. "Your Directors in reducing the price of gas last year anticipated that it would lead to a large increase in the consumption, and would eventually tend to improve the position of the Company, but in this they have been disappointed; very little encouragement having been given by the consumers to continue such a low price, by increased consumption, or by the accession of new consumers. These circumstances, together with the high price of coal this year, determined the Directors last month to revert to the former rate of \$3.00 net per 1,000 feet."

1865. "The great depression in all branches of trade during the past few years has doubtless been the main cause of the present decline in receipts."

In the year 1867 the Directors reported that the general improvement which had taken place in the farming interests and in the trade and business of the country generally, had had a beneficial effect upon the Company's business. A period of steady progress followed, resulting, in 1874, in the restoration of the original dividend of 10% per annum.

From this time on, the Company was very prosperous and its business increased very rapidly.



ENGINE ROOM, STATION "B"



After very mature deliberation and investigation, the Directors, in 1878, purchased, conditionally, the Patent for the use of the "Lowe" carburetted water gas process for the City of Toronto and vicinity. A generating house and all auxiliary apparatus for its manufacture was erected and placed in operation on February 17, 1880. This process of gas manufacture is used very extensively in the United States, fully seventy per cent of all manufactured gas used being carburetted water gas.

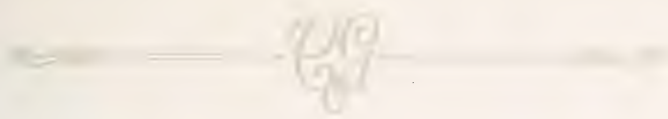
In the year 1879, following the course adopted by several English gas companies, in view of the possible introduction of electricity to compete with, or even to supersede the use of gas as an illuminating power, the Directors deemed it advisable to apply to the Legislature for an Act to extend the powers of the Company so as to enable it, in addition to manufacturing gas, to manufacture, use and sell electric, galvanic or other artificial light. Accordingly an Act was passed on March 11, 1879, giving the Company the necessary power provided that an agreement could be made with the City of Toronto and other municipalities. Ten years later, in 1889, the Directors approached the City Council for permission to wire the streets of the City, but were refused and consequently did not enter the business.

Authority was given the Company under the Act dated March 11, 1879, to manufacture and sell gas for heating, cooking and other than illuminating purposes. Following this, the use of gas for cooking and heating was encouraged by the Company, and in 1882 the amount of gas used for such purposes was estimated to be 2,000,000 cubic feet.

The high cost of imported gas cooking stoves and gas heating appliances retarded somewhat the sale of gas for cooking and heating purposes, but in the year 1881 the Directors were successful in inducing parties residing in Toronto to embark in their manufacture, thereby effecting a great saving upon their cost.



ENGINE ROOM, STATION "A"

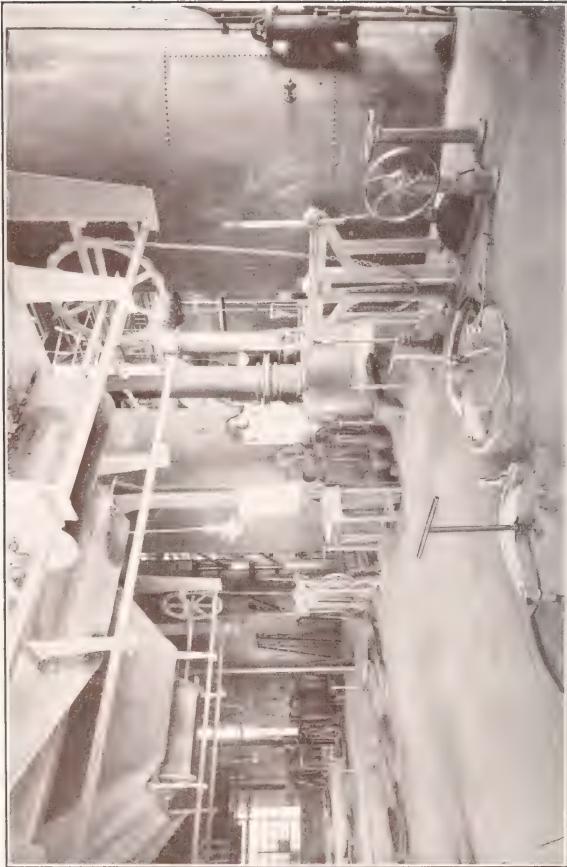


The Directors, in 1885, reported that their efforts to introduce gas for cooking and heating had met with continued success, and during that year considerably over 9,000,000 cubic feet had been used by cooking stoves alone.

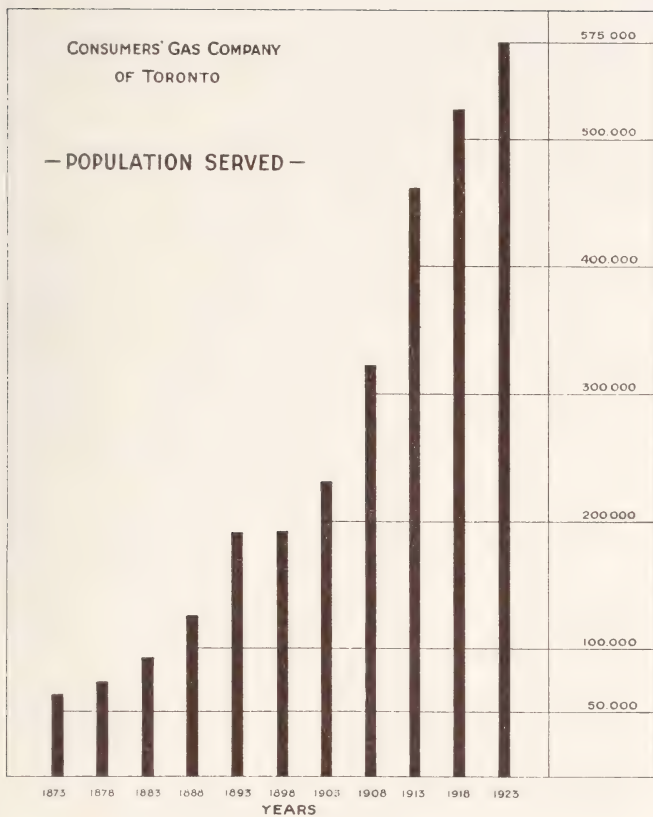
The quantity of gas reported used for cooking purposes in 1886 was 11,250,000 cubic feet; in 1887, 18,000,000 cubic feet; in 1890, 45,000,000 cubic feet; in 1892, 58,325,000 cubic feet.

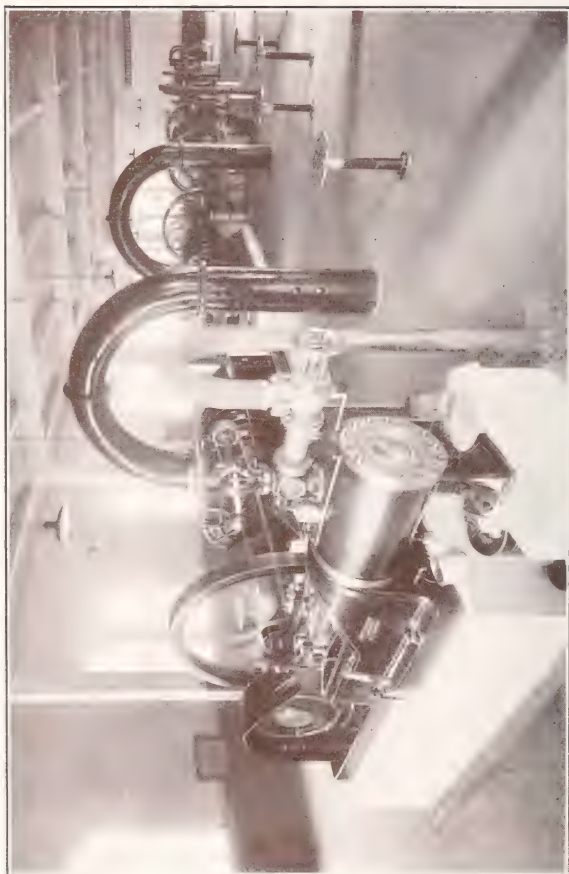
From this time on the use of gas for cooking and heating increased tremendously, as evidence of which it may be stated that in the year 1905 there were but 8,992 gas stoves and 11,533 gas rings in use in Toronto, whereas in 1922 there were 109,033 gas ranges and 35,354 gas rings.



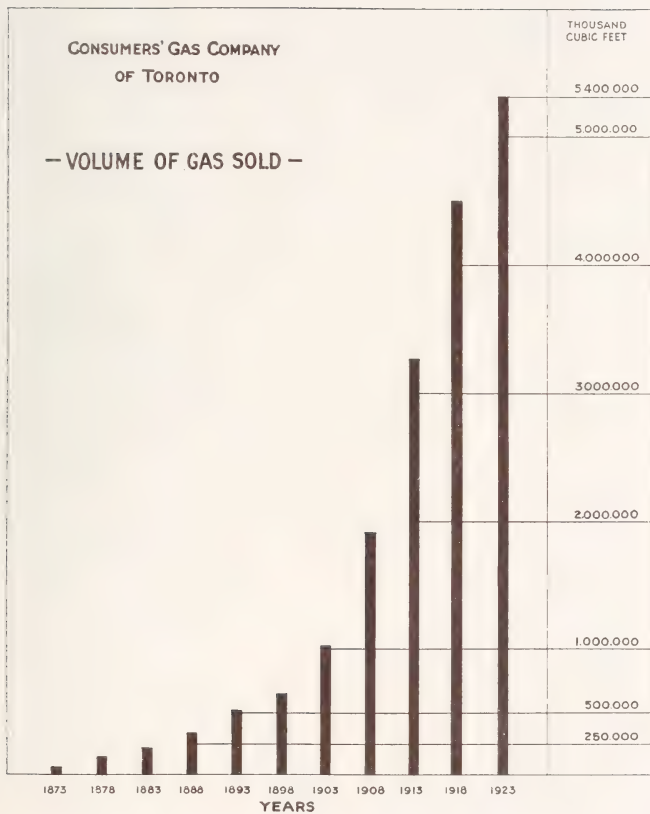
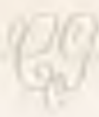


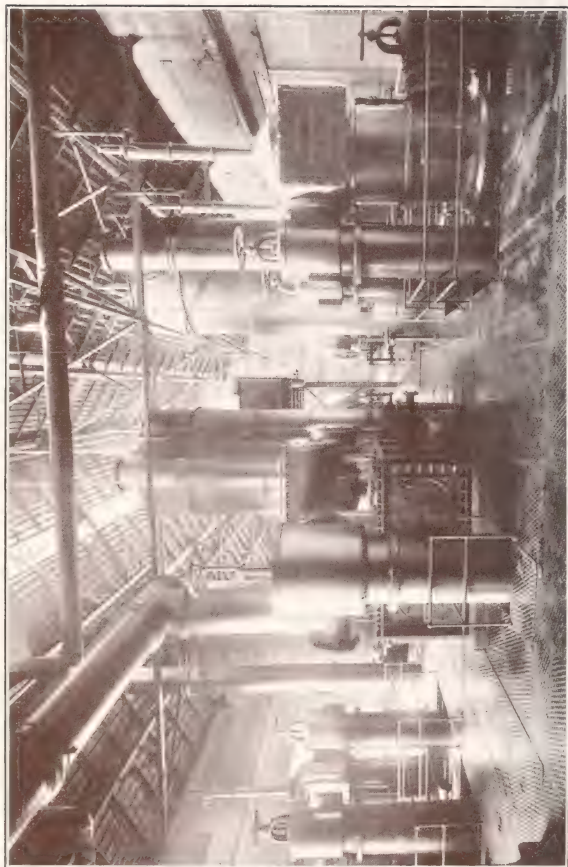
OPERATING FLOOR, OIL GAS PLANT, STATION "B"





ENGINE ROOM, STATION "A"





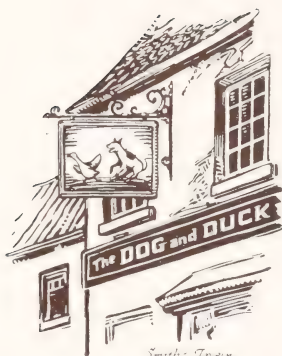
CONDENSING HOUSE, STATION "B"

THE CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY OF TORONTO

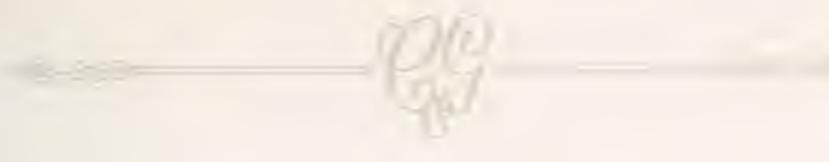
Statement Showing Development

1853—1923

Year	Gas Output M. Cu. Feet	Number of Consumers	Population of District Supplied	Ratio of Consumers to Population	Miles of Street Mains	Price of Gas per M. c. f.
1853	9,868	641	40,000	1-62	16	\$3.00
1863	31,228	1,370	47,500	1-35	41	3.00
1873	71,838	2,050	62,647	1-30	56	2.50
1883	220,542	5,386	94,891	1-18	112	1.75
1893	586,892	17,702	188,333	1-11	220	1.05
1903	1,126,547	33,677	230,000	1-7	279	.80
1913	3,492,087	91,284	460,000	1-5	521	.70
1923	5,452,409	137,182	575,000	1-4.2	645	.90



Smith's Tavern
1940



THE CONSUMERS'
GAS COMPANY OF
TORONTO
1923






Coffin Block
Front & Washington Streets
1874

CG



APPLIANCE SALESROOM
55 Adelaide St. East



The Consumers' Gas Company manufactures and distributes gas to the city of Toronto and adjacent suburban territory, representing a population of about 575,000

THE CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY OF TORONTO

1923.

The Consumers' Gas Company manufactures and distributes gas to the city of Toronto and its adjacent suburban territory, representing a population of about 575,000.

Its customers number at the present time, over 137,000, equal to 1 for each 4.2 of population, which means that every householder is a gas user.

In the year ended September 30, 1923, the Company sent out over 5,400,000,000 cubic feet of gas, which is equal to nearly 45% of the total volume of manufactured gas used in the whole Dominion of Canada.

To manufacture this tremendous volume of gas, required the following huge quantities of raw materials:

Bituminous Coal.....	265,000 Tons.
Gas Oil.....	5,800,000 Imp. Gals.
Anthracite & Coke.....	120,000 Tons.

The plant is equipped with the most modern labor-saving machinery, for the purpose of handling these necessarily large quantities of materials, thus creating a great saving in labor cost.

There is no service which is performed, which is more vital to the welfare and convenience of a large proportion of the population than gas service, and every safeguard has to be provided to insure continuity of supply.

The responsibility is tremendous on those whose duty it is to maintain uninterrupted operation, and it is to their credit, that during all of the seventy-five years that the Company has served the city of Toronto, there has never been a general failure of the gas supply. When it is considered that the de-



APPLIANCE WAREHOUSE
METER REPAIR SHOP AND GARAGE
36 Mutual Street

mand upon the gas works never ceases day or night, this record is indeed praiseworthy, and could not have been possible of accomplishment, except by exercising unceasing care and vigilance in maintaining the plant at all times up to the highest point of operating efficiency.

In order to distribute the gas to the consumers there has been constructed a net work of more than 645 miles of street mains varying in size from three inches to forty-eight inches in diameter.

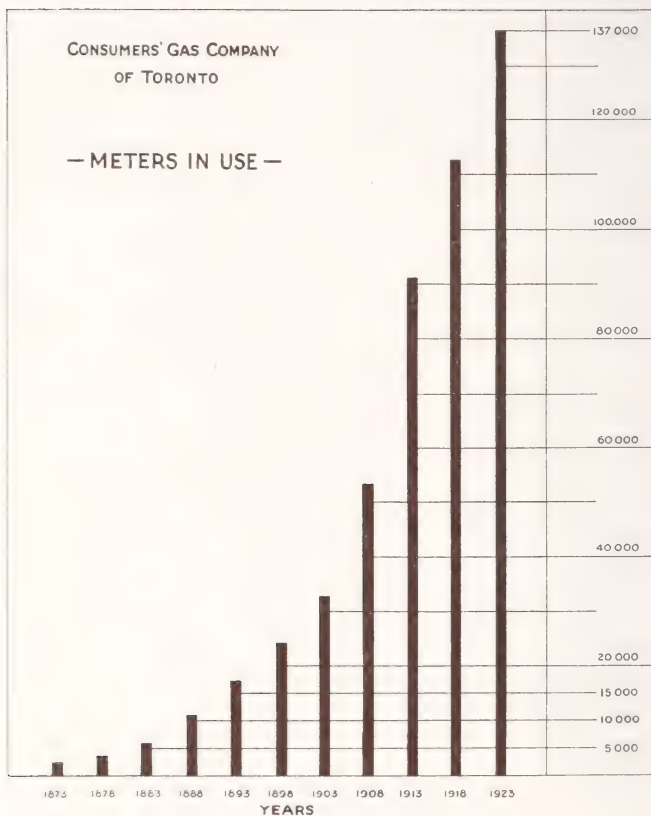
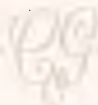
Connected to these mains are over 1100 miles of service pipes through which the gas is conveyed from the street mains to the consumers' premises.

Few people have any conception of the vast organization which a gas company must maintain outside of its manufacturing plants in order to render and keep its service efficient and acceptable to the consumer.

The service pipes must be inspected and kept in repair. Leaks and other complaints must be instantly remedied, and gangs of expert workmen have to be kept constantly in readiness day and night to go, in any sort of weather, to the consumers' premises or any other point where trouble occurs. Meters must be kept in good condition and tested by the Government periodically, at the expense of the Company, and upon the demand of any consumer must be moved from house to house.

Meters must be read monthly, books and records kept, bills printed and made out monthly, delivered and collected and all arrearages looked after. An office must be kept open, an accounting department maintained and the management provided to supervise the whole organization.

In the course of a year, a multitude of operations has to be performed by the gas company in order that the public demand for 'Service' may be fully met. For instance, during the Company's fiscal year, 1923, upon orders received from consumers,



there were some 35,000 meters set, 30,000 meters removed, 45,000 meters locked and 37,000 meters unlocked.

Some 23,000 meters passed through the meter repair shops for inspection, adjustment and repair, and nearly 28,000 meters were tested for accuracy by the Government Inspectors. When it is considered that one-third of the 137,000 consumers each year move from one residence to another, and in addition some 25,000 meters which have been in service for five years fall due annually for Government Inspection, some idea will be gained of the magnitude of the organization necessary to perform the work, and of the vast amount of office routine that has to be performed in receiving the orders, supervising the execution thereof, and in changing the records throughout.

Every one of the 137,000 meters in service is read regularly once each month, which means that 1,644,000 readings must be obtained during the year, the same number of bills printed, made out, delivered and collected, and ledger and other records kept.

This tremendous amount of office routine requires that the office organization be such that the operations can be performed regularly upon a proper pre-determined schedule, and the whole work performed in a most efficient and economical manner.





*Cherry Point Railway Station
1863
U. S. F. R. R. CHERRY POINT, N. Y.*



The
COMMERCIAL
DEPARTMENTS







THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

DOMESTIC GAS APPLIANCES

The Company maintains for the benefit of its consumers a gas appliance sales department where they may purchase the most modern and efficient gas-consuming appliances. This department was established in the year 1908 and from a small beginning has grown to be an essential part of the organization in the development of the Company's business.

The merits of every appliance offered for sale by the Company are thoroughly investigated before it is allowed to be placed in service on the consumers' premises. In this manner the Company protects its consumers from inefficient and wasteful appliances, and at the same time preserves the goodwill of the consumer, for those appliances which are wasteful or obsolete and continually annoy the consumer, whether the cause be from faulty design or improper installation, do the Company more harm than good.

The first authentic recorded use of gas for domestic purposes was about 1830 or 1832, when James Sharp, of Northampton, England, demonstrated the availability of gas cooking in his own home. In 1850 he delivered a lecture entitled "Gastronomy" in the course of which he roasted thirty-four pounds of beef, fifteen pounds of mutton, and twelve pounds of pork, and boiled and steamed twenty-four pounds of mutton and codfish, four fowls, eight plum-puddings, vegetables, etc., and baked pies and tarts, the whole being done with the expenditure of 156 feet of gas.

For some years, due to the high price of gas and to the cost of appliances, the use of gas cooking devices for domestic purposes was somewhat retarded. In recent years, however, as the price of gas has been greatly reduced, and the cost of fuel appliances has been made within the reach of everyone, the increase in



APPLIANCE SALESROOM—EXHIBITION FLOOR



APPLIANCE SALESROOM—LIGHTING FIXTURE DISPLAY

the number of gas-consuming appliances in use has been remarkable. In the year 1908 there were approximately 50,000 gas appliances, other than lighting fixtures, in use in the City of Toronto, whereas at the present time, by actual count, there are nearly 200,000. The activities of the Commercial Department are in a large measure responsible for this tremendous expansion.

In addition to selling gas appliances the Commercial Department provides a system of maintenance whereby consumers may have their appliances adjusted and kept in good condition at a slight cost. The Department's inspectors are trained to see that appliances are installed properly with sufficient gas supply, proper vents, and correct air adjustments to the burner. This service has resulted in many consumers throughout the city obtaining a higher percentage of efficiency from their appliances.

It is also a function of this department to render instruction and assistance in the use of gas on the consumer's premises.





THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

INDUSTRIAL GAS APPLIANCES

Gas is rapidly being employed in increasing quantities, for all sorts of industrial purposes where heat is required. The future development of the gas industry probably lies in the industrial field and already there are some twelve hundred uses for gas in industry. With the low price of gas prevailing in Toronto, it has been found possible for manufacturing concerns to use gas for a great variety of purposes.

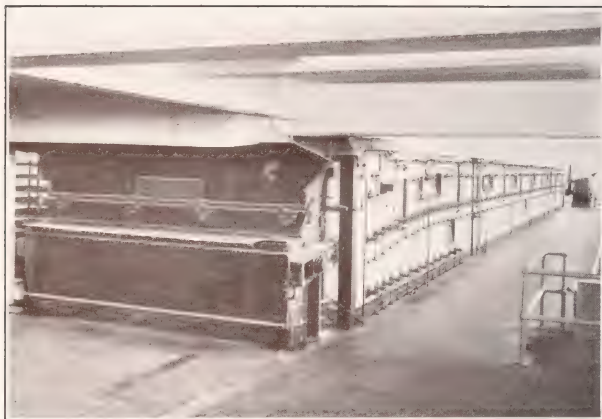
In the Industrial Gas Appliance Department, specially trained men are employed, whose services are available to any manufacturer or business concern, for the purpose of assisting in solving any heating problems that may present themselves.

In the Industrial Gas Appliance Showroom at 124 Richmond Street West, various types of appliances are on view, some of which are connected up with the gas supply for the purpose of demonstrating them to prospective customers.

Several illustrations of industrial appliances in use in Toronto, are given on the following pages:

Page 94—The picture shows a modern gas-fired travelling bake oven approximately 100 feet long by 12 feet wide, installed at the Canada Bread Co. Ltd., 1281 Danforth Ave. This particular oven at the present time, is baking over 3,000 loaves of bread an hour. When the bread baking is completed, the oven heat is around 400 to 500 degrees Fah. The burners are then turned out, there being sufficient heat remaining to bake 200 dozen buns without using any fuel.

Page 94—This picture shows the installation of six smooth top hotel ranges in the Toronto General Hospital, College



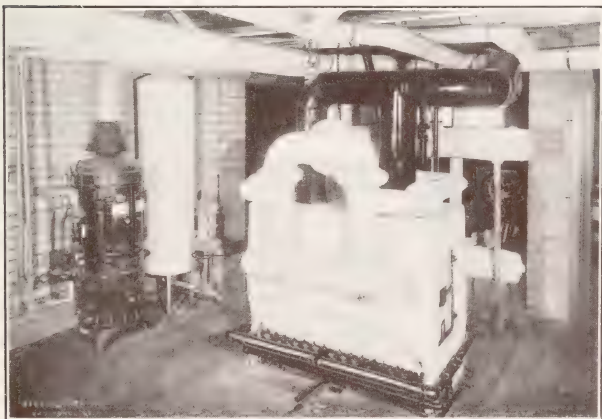
MODERN GAS-FIRED TRAVELLING BAKE OVEN
The Canada Bread Co. Ltd., 1281 Danforth Avenue



INSTALLATION OF HOTEL GAS RANGES
Toronto General Hospital, College Street



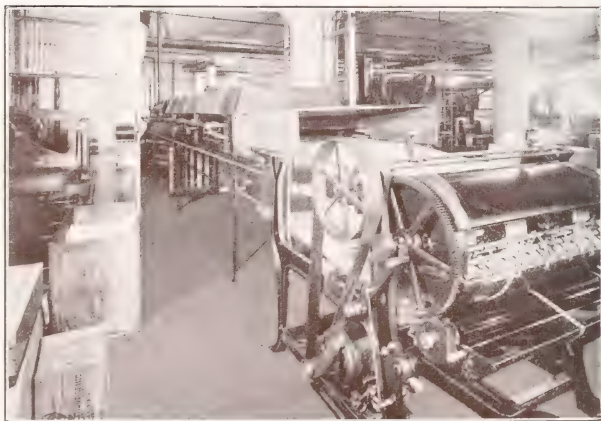
DOMESTIC SCIENCE SCHOOL EQUIPMENT
Earl Grey School, Jones Avenue



INSTALLATION OF A GAS-FIRED HOUSE HEATING BOILER
 AND AUTOMATIC WATER-HEATER



GAS-FIRED FURNACES IN HEAT TREATING ROOM
Canada Illinois Tools Limited, 163 Dufferin Street



TRAVELLING GAS-FIRED DRYING OVEN
Standard Lithographic Co. of Canada Ltd., 100 Sterling Road

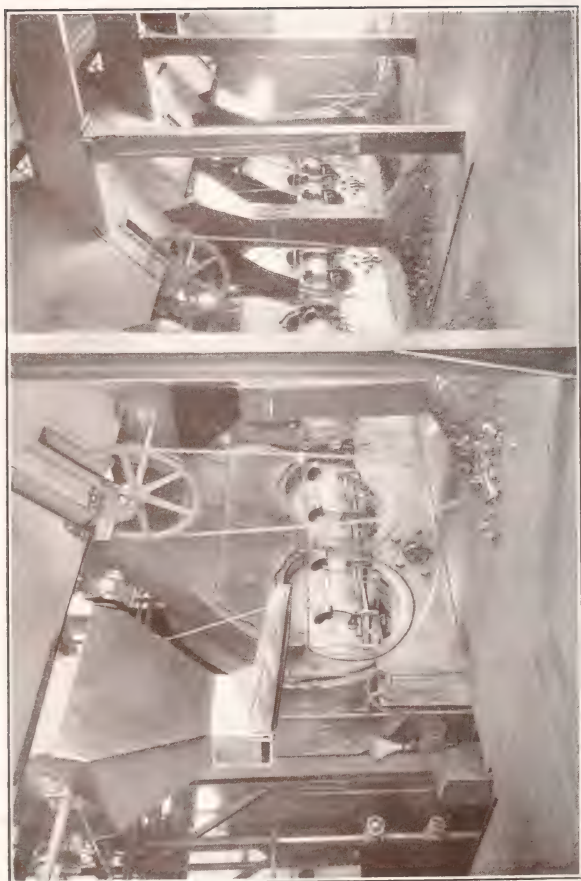
Street. This institution is doing all baking and most of the cooking with gas-fired appliances. In addition to this there is a bake shop, which the picture does not show, situated immediately to the east of the main kitchen, equipped with two large gas-fired bake ovens, in which the baking of all bread, cakes, rolls and pastry, for patients and staff, is prepared. The Toronto General Hospital kitchen is a model of efficiency, and in it all cooking for this large institution is taken care of.

Page 95—The installation of domestic science equipment, is shown here, with pupils at work in the Earl Grey School, Jones Avenue. This equipment is in active use throughout the school year and many have received beneficial instruction.

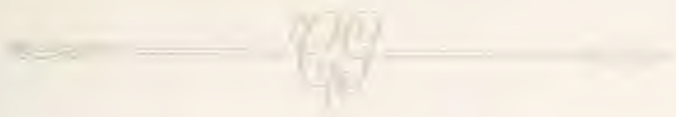
Page 95—This picture shows a gas-fired house heating boiler and an automatic water-heater. The boiler takes care of the heating of a 14-roomed house and a two-car garage, a total of 1,600 feet of radiation. It is automatically controlled by a temperature regulator and is one of many such installations in Toronto. The automatic water heater supplies hot water for all domestic purposes and the washing of automobiles.

Page 96—The installation here shown, is that of a well equipped heat treating room at the Canada Illinois Tools Limited, 163 Dufferin Street. The three furnaces seen on the right of the picture, are used for carbon and high speed steel work. They have a temperature range up to 2,500 degrees Fah. In the far corner will be seen a cylindrical furnace which is used for large high speed steel drills, etc. In the foreground, the picture shows an oil tempering bath, and immediately behind this is a cyanide furnace. Another interesting feature of this installation is the venting system.

Page 96—This picture shows a travelling gas-fired drying oven at the Standard Lithographic Co. of Canada Limited, 100



BOILER ROOM, STATION "B"



Sterling Road. This installation is the first of its kind in Canada. The cylinder in the foreground carries sheets of labels, which come in contact with the varnish roller, where they obtain a film of varnish. The sheets are then carried forward on the conveyor through the oven arriving at the far end dry, and a finished product ready for shipment.

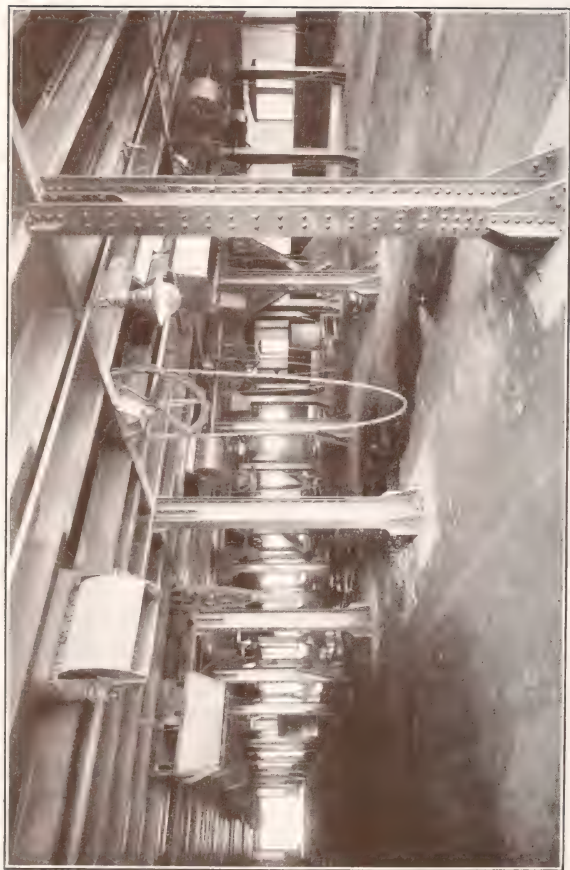




PURIFYING HOUSE, STATION "B"



COKE CONVEYOR, STATION "A"

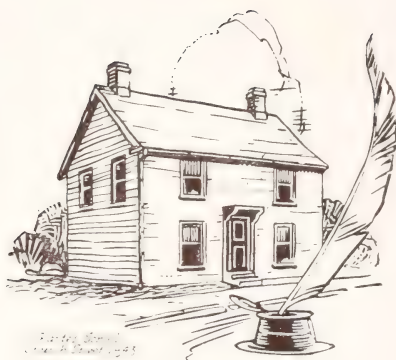


COKE SHED, STATION "B"



HOW THE
PRICE *of* GAS IS
REGULATED IN
TORONTO





HOW THE PRICE OF GAS IS REGULATED IN TORONTO

Prior to the year 1887, the Consumers' Gas Company was as free in the conduct of its business and the disposition of its property, as any other corporation or individual, with one exception.

That exception was contained in the Act of Incorporation dated March 23, 1848, and restricted the power of paying dividends which was limited to ten per cent. per annum upon the paid-up capital.

Subject to this limitation only, the Company could charge what it pleased for gas, nevertheless, the records show that even up to the year 1887, the Company was always amongst those on this continent charging at the lowest rates.


In the year 1887, application was made to the Legislature of Ontario, for power to increase the capital stock of the Company from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000, the new stock to be allotted to the stockholders, as had been usual, *pro rata* at par.

This last provision was most strenuously opposed by the City of Toronto, principally on the ground that it would constitute a bonus to the stockholders, which, it was claimed, was not contemplated when the Company obtained its charter. After many protracted discussions, the Company finally considered it prudent, rather than withdraw the bill, to consent to a compromise, and by so doing, pursue a conciliatory course with the city, and preserve the harmonious relationship that had always existed between the City and the Company.

A Bill was made out in accordance with the terms agreed upon, and was ultimately passed by the Legislature on April 23, 1887.



OPERATING FLOOR, VALVE HOUSE, STATION "B"



This Act, representing an expressed agreement between the City and the Company, contained a number of clauses, the purpose of which was, to automatically regulate the price of gas, so that, at all times, the consumers could be reasonably assured that the Company's charges were equitable and reasonably low.

The increase in the amount of capital was authorized, making the capital of the Company \$2,000,000.

It was provided that this new stock should be sold by public auction, and all surplus realized over the par value of the shares so sold, should be added to the Rest or Reserve Fund of the Company, until the same should be equal to one-half of the paid-up capital stock of the Company.


It was also provided that the Company should maintain out of earnings, another fund, to be called the Plant and Buildings Renewal Fund, to which fund must be placed each year, the sum of five per cent. on the value at which the plant and buildings in use by the Company, stand in the books of the Company, at the end of the then fiscal year of the Company, and all usual and ordinary renewals and repairs must be charged against this fund.

Any surplus of net profit, from any source whatever, remaining at the close of any fiscal year of the Company, after payment of dividend, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, on the paid-up capital stock of the Company, and the establishment and maintenance of the Rest or Reserve Fund, and providing for the Plant and Buildings Renewal Fund, must be carried to a Special Surplus Account, and whenever the amount of such surplus is equal to five cents per thousand cubic feet, on the quantity of gas sold during the preceding year, the price of gas must be reduced for the then current year, at least five cents per thousand cubic feet to all consumers.

On the other hand, it was provided that if, in any year, the net profits of the Company were not sufficient to meet the charges mentioned above, it would be lawful for the Directors



BASEMENT, VALVE HOUSE, STATION "B"



to draw upon the Reserve Fund to the extent of the deficiency, and to restore any amount so withdrawn from time to time from the Reserve Fund, out of the earnings of the Company.

The insertion of these clauses, no doubt, was designed for the benefit of the consumers and to cheapen the gas supply, nevertheless the Company must be given credit for the fact that, in practice, it has been its uniform policy to reduce voluntarily the price of gas before the amount in the Special Surplus Account would compel a reduction.

In order to insure observance on the part of the Company of the statutory requirements of this Act, it was provided that an auditor appointed by the Mayor of Toronto, should have right of access to the Company's accounts for the purpose of verifying the annual statement. In practice the City Auditor has usually been designated for this purpose, and his report has been submitted yearly to the Mayor and City Council, thereby safeguarding the interests of the consumers and the public.

On April 26, 1904 the Corporation of the City of Toronto was authorized by the Ontario Legislature, upon the consent of the ratepayers being obtained, to purchase stock or shares of the Consumers' Gas Company, and in the event of the City holding stock to the amount of a par value of \$10,000 or more the Mayor was to be *ex-officio* a director of the Company. The Mayor of Toronto first took his seat on the Board of Directors early in the year 1905, so that, in addition to the yearly audit of the Company's books and records by the City Auditor, the interests of the consumers are additionally safeguarded by the presence of the Mayor of Toronto on the Board of Directors.

The realization of high premiums from the sale of the Company's shares by auction, and in recent years by tender and allotment, has resulted in very low capital charges. Since the authorized dividend is ten per cent. per annum on the par value of the paid-up capital stock, and not on the total amount paid therefor, the Company has obtained all the money it



TESTING LABORATORY, STATION "B"



has required since 1887 at a rate of return to the shareholders of slightly over 6%, and this rate of return is all that the shareholders receive and all the consumers pay.

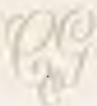
Toronto consumers have in many years enjoyed the lowest rates charged for gas in any city of similar size in America, in spite of the fact that gas-manufacturing apparatus required for the Company's plants has usually to be imported from Great Britain and the United States, thereby incurring heavy freight charges and customs duties. Coal is imported from Pennsylvania and Kentucky upon which there is a duty of fifty-three cents per net ton. In addition to this duty, there is a freight charge of \$1.00 per net ton for transportation within Canadian territory, making a total extra charge on coal alone of \$1.53 per net ton as compared with the cost to American gas companies.

It may not be out of place here to mention that the Consumers' Gas Company is one of the largest contributors to the public funds of the City. The Company suffers considerably, in company with others, from the burden of taxation. The amount of taxes payable annually by the Company has trebled during the last ten years, while the total amount paid in taxation during that period is considerably over two million dollars.





MACHINE SHOP, STATION "A"



OWNERSHIP
of
CAPITAL STOCK





OWNERSHIP OF CAPITAL STOCK

The Capital Stock of the Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto amounts to \$8,000,000.00 and is owned by 2,437 men and women investors.

The Company has no preferred stock or bonded indebtedness, its capital being all common stock.

Fully 90% of the stock is held locally, which means that the greater part is owned by the Company's consumers.

The following table shows the number of shareholders, the total number of shares issued, and the average holding per shareholder, at five year intervals during the past fifty years.

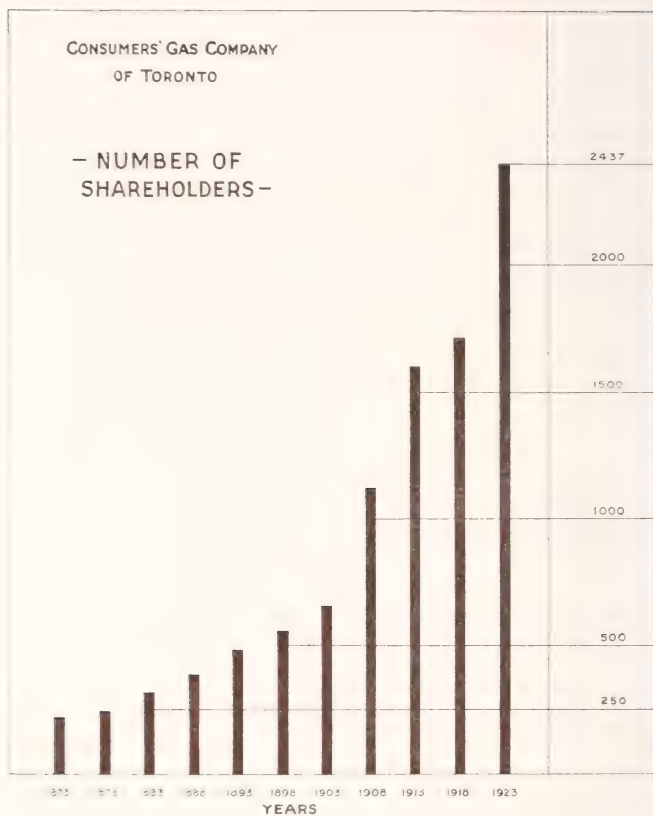
<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Shareholders</i>	<i>No. of Shares Issued Par Value \$100.</i>	<i>Average No. of Shares per Shareholder.</i>
1873	219	6,000	27.4
1878	240	6,000	25.0
1883	317	10,000	31.5
1888	381	12,000	31.5
1893	489	16,000	32.7
1898	611	17,000	27.8
1903	664	18,000	27.1
1908	1,138	32,500	28.6
1913	1,599	47,250	29.5
1918	1,713	53,607	31.3
1923	2,437	80,000	32.6


It will be noted that the average holding has not changed materially during the whole fifty years, or, in other words, each increase in the capital stock has been accompanied by a proportionate increase, in the number of shareholders.



CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY
OF TORONTO

— NUMBER OF
SHAREHOLDERS —

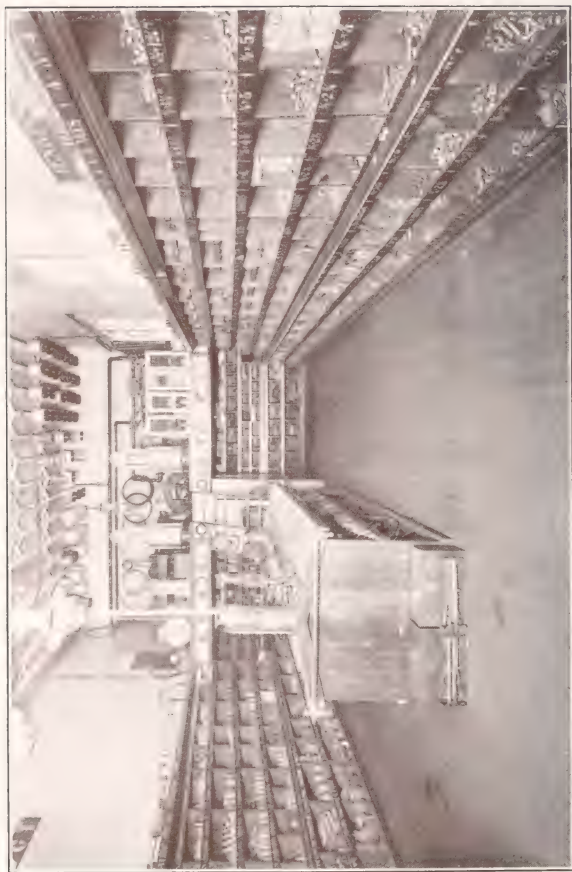




The Company has always desired that the capital stock should be held in as many hands as possible, thus creating a wider interest in the Company's affairs, principally amongst its own customers.

When it is stated that over 95% of the shareholders own less than 100 shares, and that at no time during the past fifty years has the number of shareholders owning over 100 shares, exceeded 6% of the total, it will be realized that the capital stock of the Company is considered a sound investment particularly by people of moderate means. —





STORE-ROOM, STATION "A"



The
COMPANY'S
EMPLOYEES







“ I SERVE ”

This ancient and familiar motto has been adopted by all the Princes of Wales since Edward the Black Prince was first called the Prince of Wales.

In the gas industry, and in this Company in particular, from President to yard man, this same motto is peculiarly applicable.

The very foundation and heart of our industry is SERVICE from morning to night, all through the night, and every day in the year, year after year, without ceasing.

Every individual employee is imbued with the inner meaning and spirit of that old motto —“I Serve,” thereby creating the most pleasant public relations, satisfied public, and a greater industry.



Courtesy Toronto Publicity Bureau

THE BUSINESS HEART OF TORONTO

THE COMPANY'S EMPLOYEES

The daily operations of the Company are performed by a staff of 1,500 men and women employees.

Of this total number, the Manufacturing Department employs 685; Street, Shop and Commercial Departments 530, and General Office 285.

The number of employees, necessarily, has grown with the demand for gas service. The following tabulation shows the total number of employees in the years stated:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Employees</i>
1854	52
1905	447
1910	890
1915	1201
1923	1500

The Company is proud of the long service records of its employees, fifty-six of whom, whose names appear on pages 129-131, have been in the Company's service for twenty-five years or longer.

This record would be very incomplete were mention not made of the employees of the Company, who answered the call of their King and Country, in the Great War 1914-1918. A total number of 414 employees enlisted for active military service, forty-eight of whom were either killed in action, or died of wounds. The names of those who enlisted together with the names of those who gave their lives in the cause of civilization, were published in an Honor Roll by the Company in the year 1919.

It is becoming, when reviewing the growth of the Company, that we give due credit to those who have gone before us. It



C. PEEK



A. ELLIOTT



I. SPOFFORD



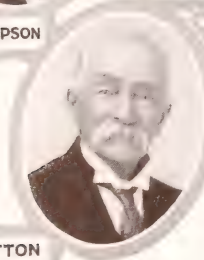
A. THOMPSON



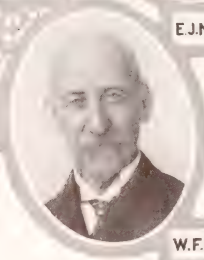
R. TURP




E. J. McQUILLAN



W. HUTTON



W. F. MOUNTAIN



must be conceded that the Company could not possibly have attained its present position, were it not for their faithful and efficient work.

The Directors have always recognized in a tangible manner, long and faithful service rendered on the part of any of the Company's employees. At the present time there are twenty-five retired employees receiving service gratuities, which enable them to spend their declining years free from the dread of becoming a burden to those for whom they are no longer able to strive. The complete list is shown on page 127 and the photos on pages 124, 126 and 128.

All possible precautions are taken by the Company, to protect its workmen against accidents, but in spite of all the carefulness exercised by the Company and the men themselves, accidents do occur. In such cases, the interests of the employees are taken care of by the Workmen's Compensation Board. The Company is assessed each year a sum of \$18,000.00, which is paid to the Workmen's Compensation Board, to provide for medical attention and compensation to injured employees, and to set aside reserve funds to pay annuities in death cases and serious accidents.

Among the employee organizations may be mentioned the Athletic Association, whereby the participation in healthy sports is encouraged.

A male chorus was organized by the employees in January last, and was successful in winning the Challenge Shield for commercial male choirs, at the Ontario Musical Festival. The work of the chorus brought very high praise from the adjudicators.



W. SPROULE



G. SAVILLE



W. A. SHUTT



C. HARVEY



J. JOHNSTON



W. G. ROUSE



G. DALSALE



A. YOUNG



C. WILSON



LIST OF RETIRED EMPLOYEES

<i>Name</i>	<i>Years of Service</i>	<i>Date of Retirement</i>
F. Martin	38	Apr. 16, 1908
E. Booker	33	Jan. 1, 1910
E. J. McQuillan	39	Dec. 21, 1910
C. Harvey	24	June 2, 1911
C. Bleaken	28	June 2, 1911
W. Winslow	28	June 9, 1911
W. G. Rouse	30	June 9, 1911
W. A. Shutt	38	Nov. 25, 1912
G. Dalsail	48	Jan. 15, 1914
C. Wilson	29	Jan. 15, 1914
J. Martin	25	Jan. 11, 1915
I. Spofford	28	Oct. 1, 1915
G. Saville	37	Feb. 29, 1916
J. Taylor	37	Jan. 14, 1918
J. Johnston	20	May 28, 1918
J. McGavin	39	Sept. 24, 1918
R. Turp	27	Jan. 26, 1920
W. Sproule	26	Apr. 22, 1920
A. Young	21	Oct. 10, 1920
W. Hutton	50	Dec. 4, 1920
W. F. Mountain	47	Jan. 1, 1921
A. Elliott	33	Jan. 31, 1921
A. Thompson	36	Aug. 13, 1921
C. Peek	39	Oct. 22, 1921
R. West	49	Dec. 10, 1921



C. BLEAKEN



E. BOOKER



J. TAYLOR



J. M^CGAVIN



R. WEST



J. MARTIN



W. WINSLOW



F. MARTIN


LIST OF EMPLOYEES
WHO HAVE SERVED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS
AND OVER

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT.	<i>Year Entered Company's Service</i>	<i>Years of Service</i>
A. Ablitt.....	1872	51
E. Ablitt.....	1873	50
G. Millar.....	1874	49
T. Slight.....	1875	48
J. Rouse.....	1876	47
R. Billings.....	1877	46
J. Hogan.....	1882	41
T. Duff.....	1883	40
C. Glendening.....	1885	38
J. Wright.....	1885	38
J. Law.....	1885	38
J. Brooks.....	1886	37
H. Thompson.....	1887	36
J. Brodie.....	1887	36
H. McLaughlin.....	1888	35
A. McKenzie.....	1888	35
J. Mitchell.....	1888	35
W. Stevenson.....	1888	35
C. Mackenzie.....	1889	34
W. Mullen.....	1890	33

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LIST OF EMPLOYEES
WHO HAVE SERVED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS
AND OVER

Continued

	<i>Year Entered</i>	<i>Years of</i>
MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT.	<i>Company's Service</i>	<i>Service</i>
A. Ritchie	1890	33
J. Harrington	1891	32
W. Sloan	1892	31
A. Russell	1893	30
R. Montgomery	1893	30
W. Ross	1893	30
W. Smith	1896	27
J. Leonard	1896	27
D. Campbell	1898	25
H. Ellis	1898	25
M. Meyer	1898	25
R. Gilmore	1898	25
STREET MAINS DEPARTMENT.		
T. Pettit	1873	50
J. C. Pettit	1875	48
J. Thompson	1881	42
J. Pettit	1885	38
J. Mallyon	1887	36
T. Eagleson	1887	36



LIST OF EMPLOYEES
WHO HAVE SERVED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS
AND OVER

Continued

	<i>Year Entered Company's Service</i>	<i>Years of Service</i>
METER DEPARTMENT.		
W. Armstrong.....	1874	49
J. J. Williams.....	1883	40
J. Long.....	1884	39
C. Metevier.....	1887	36
A. V. Pym.....	1892	31
METER REPAIR DEPARTMENT.		
W. Stevens.....	1882	41
J. B. Davies.....	1884	39
S. H. Bills.....	1885	38
S. Feldstein.....	1888	35
W. J. Spearman.....	1891	32
E. A. Hutcheson.....	1892	31
GENERAL OFFICE.		
H. G. Langley.....	1877	46
Arthur Hewitt.....	1887	36
W. D. Greer.....	1890	33
J. J. Armstrong.....	1892	31
J. E. Skirrow.....	1893	30
E. W. Brown.....	1893	30
L. Sinden.....	1897	26



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